

**Table E13.gen. Electricity generation: Japan, High Zero-carbon Technology Cost case**

billion kilowatthours

<b>Fuel</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050</b>
Liquid fuels	29	29	15	9	6	6	6	-5.6%
Natural gas	363	383	383	339	305	307	295	-0.7%
Coal	291	283	167	182	182	182	182	-1.7%
Nuclear	78	115	139	139	121	102	102	0.9%
Renewables	210	203	237	265	320	349	377	2.1%
Hydro	72	83	83	86	86	86	86	0.6%
Wind	8	8	8	14	37	57	76	8.5%
Geothermal	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	0.8%
Solar	105	101	136	154	164	173	182	2.0%
Other	23	8	8	7	30	30	30	0.9%
<b>Net generation to grid</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run hz\_230821.151430

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Net generation to grid represents gross generation minus losses from thermal efficiency and parasitic load.